CELEBRATING THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

Western Men Meet at the Banquet Board.

Speeches by Distinguished Statesmen in the Arlington.

Preliminary Steps to an Interna tional Exposition in St. Louis in 1903.

In a series of stirring events, extending over the greater part of twelve months, during which the marvelous achievements of American soldiers and sailors on land and sea have altered the map of the world, American liberty has been extended, with all its manifold benefits, to an oppressed people and the American flag has been raised and proudly floats, respected by all nations, in another hemisphere, There have been few happenings of greater significance, so far as the attitude of the leaders of the people of the Republic is concerned, than the banquet of the executive committee of the Louisiana Purchase Convention, which was held in the banque hall of the Arlington Hotel last night

hall of the Arlington Hotel last night.

It was the initial meeting, at the National Capital, of a body of men who, imbued with the great importance of that transaction in the development of the nation, when the policy of progression and expansion advocated by Thomas Jefferson met and triumphed over the same objections and difficulties which now, after the lapse of almost a century, obstract its path, have determined that an exposition in which all the countries of the world shall take part, is alone fitting to properly porate it.

commemorate it.

That the movement inaugurated by the committee of residents of the territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase, whose patriotism has inspired them to devote their time and means to the bringing about of such a commemoration, will be successful, was demonstrated by the at-tendance at the banquet last night. Mem-bers of the Cabinet, Senators, Representa-tives, and public men from all parts of the country filled the hall, and all who were not called upon to speak applauded the eloquent utterances & those who voiced the sentiment of the country in regard to the achievements of the past and the future destiny of the United States.

A Future Exposition. The banquet was given by twenty-five prominent citizens of St. Louis, to Senators, Representatives, and other prominent men from the States and Territories embraced in the Louisian Purchase. It is preliminary to steps which will be taken to engage the interest of national legislators and the general public in the international exposition which it is proposed to hold in St. Louis in 1903, the centenary of the acquisition of the territory for which

the acquisition of the territory for which this Government paid \$15,000,000 to France. Former Gov. D. R. Francis. of Missouri, presided and acted as toastmaster. On his right sat Secretary Gagé, Senator Teller, Representative Dolliver, and Senator Mc-Enery. Secretary Hitchcock occupied the sent on his left, and next to him sat Senator Thurston, Secretary Wilson, Senator Berry, Senator Gear, Representatives Clarke and Curtis, and Senator Cockreli. Senators, Representatives, heads of departments, and many others of prominence in political and business life, made up the greater part of those present.

greater part of those present.

The environment was in keeping with so memorable a gathering. The beautiful banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel was lavishly decorated with flowers, vines, and ribbons, and its mirrored sides reflected, each in the other, the picturesque scene, until one could almost fancy that countless thousands were ranged about tables in a palace of gleaming crystal. The ceilings were hung with green vines, caught with white and blue ribbons; blooming gardenias of pink and white were banked around the mirrors, and bunches of mag-nificent roses of the same tint stood in front of every plate. In front of the presig the tables occupied by the speakers of the evening. The ceilings and vineered walls were studded with electric

An Enjoyable Feature.

The material features of the dinner were not lacking in excellence. Manager Bennett of the Arlington had provided every requisite for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests, and there were but expressions of praise. The menu follows:

Cape Cod Specials, Purce St. Germaine, Filet of Sole, Breaded, Tartar Sauce, Potatoes Parisieme. Tenderloin of Beef, Larded, with Mushrooms. rioli of leer, tarrenger Homing Beans,
Terrapin, Arlington style,
Lella Rookh Punch,
Jack Snipe, Barded, Sur Canape,
Lettuce Salad,
Tutti Frutti lee Cream,
Fancy Cakes,
Ci

Coffee. Wines Haut Sauterne

Amontiliado Sherr St. Estephe. Ruinart, Brut.

The representatives of the St. Louis com mittee of two hundred, in charge of the banquet, were S. W. Cobb. R. C. Kerens former Gov. William J. Stone, D. B. Rob-inson, H. T. Kent, C. H. Spencer, and Louis; John Perry, of Kansas City; Arkansas, and Lafayette Young, of lowa.

The banquet was originally scheduled for 7 o'clock, but was delayed until an hour later. Long before that time, however, Agriculture; Websier Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Thomas Ryan, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Binger Herman, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Willis Vandevanter, sistant Attorney General; Joseph L. toe, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and many others. All were interested in the projected exposition in recognition of the benefits of expansion, and it is doubt-ful if there has assembled in the same spacious apartments for a long time such a body of representative men who were more thoroughly in harmony with the purposes

detachment from Haley's Military hotel, where it provided music until the time came for the banquet, when it was placed within the banquet hall. When the hour set for the beginning of the the brilliantly decorated hall into the parlors were thrown open and, to the muof an inspiring march, the guests filed Plates had been provided for 158 guests, and 148 sat down at the tables.

The Tonstmaster Applauded. the eloquent addresses which followed. Former Governor Francis, as toastmaster, made the first speech, which was a magnificent tribute to the people of the States and Territories in the Louisiana Purchase, their progress, and the foresight of the fathers of the Republic which had impelled them to make the transaction with France after Spain's futile attempt to gov-

in introducing other speakers, were lis-tened to with interest. He impressed upon his hearers, in his speech, the fact that the proposed centennial was to be seconto none that the world has ever seen, and that the States and Territories in the Louisiana Purchase, which sent seventy-one Representatives and thirty Senators to Congress could, if they worked together in harmony, accomplish any worthy object. He did not enlarge in words upon the greatness of the people upon what he termed the "Sunset side of the Father of Waters," but he conveyed the impression that any effort they might make to com-memorate the beginning of American expansion would be felt all over the world They have in the fullest sense the Ameri can characteristics, which he applied in



Hon. David R. Francis

another way-"The patriotism which face all duties; the strength which bears al

Governor Francis' Speech He said: . "Gentlemen: On the 16th of

January last there assembled in St. Louis a convention of ninety-odd delegates, representing the States and Territories in the Louisiana Purchase gates. They convened in compliance with the call of the Governor of Missouri for the purpose of considering the com-memoration of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory when its 100th anni-versary shall roll around, four years hence Those delegates were appointed by their respective governors and were representa-tive men of the States and Territories whence they came. They were earnest whence they came. They were earnest, public spirited, patriotic, and cognizant of the sentiments of the communities and Commonwealths for which they stood. They realized as much as anyone can what the purchase of the Louisiana territory by Monroe and Livingston, under the direction of Jefferson, meant for the United States of 100 years are and what United States of 100 years ago, and what an important, an indispensable part, that addition to our domain played in the up-holding of our institutions and the establishment of free government. They fully endorsed, as you all will, the estimate in which Jefferson held the Louisiana Purchase, and that was as second in its im portance and consequences only to the Declaration of Independence. "They felt that the centennial of such

an event should be celebrated in a man-ner befitting the dignity and magnitude of the occurrence, and that this generation would be derelict in its duty to its forefathers and to the founder of the Republic and untrue to Itself, if it failed to show its appreciation of the blessings it enjoys as the result of Jefferson's far-sighted work. In their wisdom your delegates decided that nothing short of an international exposition would comport with the grand achievement they reso ved to celebrate. They agreed that the proper location for such an exposition is the largest, wealthiest and most accessible city in the purchase—St. Louis—and as Chair-man of the Executive Committee of the Convention I was directed to say to the people of that city that if they would raise for such an exposition an amount not less than \$19,000,000 the people of the purchase would pledge their moral and material support to the enterprise, and would lend their potential aid toward securing for the exposition a loan of \$5,000,000 from front of every plate. In front of the president's seat were bank's of roses, and wax candles under plak shades shimmered along the tables occupied by the speakers louis and promptly accepted. Committees along the tables occupied by the speakers have been organized and are now diligent ly employed in that city formulating plans

for procuring the ten million dollars. St. Louis' Responsibility. "The substantial character of St. Louis

and her well-earned reputation for finan-

cial responsibility should leave no doubt in the judgment of any fair-minded men as to her ability to produce the sum required. The patriotic progressive people of that city are in thorough and enthusiastic ac cord concerning this movement—capitalist and laboring man, merchant and manu-facturer, employer and employe, learned and uncultured, are all working in union and in harmony for one end, and that i the grandest exposition the world has ever seen. Sentiment is aroused through-out the entire purchase. In every hamlet in Missouri the World's Fair in celebration of the Louisiana Purchase is considered a foregone conclusion and all are beginning to prepare for participation therein. In the neighboring States the legislatures now in session have passed resolutions of good will and pledging support. All are san-guine of success and they will achieve it— aye, they will do more, they will deserve it. We are here, therefore tonight my former Gov. William J. Stone, D. B. Robinson, H. T. Kent, C. H. Spencer, and Breckinridge Jones. Those representing the executive committee were former Governor Francis and Howard Elliott, of St. Louis; John Perry, of Kansas City, W. C. Description of Feet Seat, Messas City, W. C. Description of the Convention and the city of the convention of the convention of the States and Territories of the Louisiana Purchase, and representing the city of St. Louis; John Perry, of Kansas City, W. C. Description of the Louisiana Purchase, and representing the city of St. Louis; John Perry, of Kansas City, W. C. Description of the Louisiana Purchase, and representing the city of St. Louis; John Perry, of Kansas City, W. C. Description of the Louisiana Purchase, and representing the city of St. Louis; John Perry, of Kansas City, W. C. Description of the Louisiana Purchase, and representing the city of St. Louis; John Perry, of Kansas City, W. C. Description of the Louisiana Purchase, and representing the city of St. Louis; John Perry, of Kansas City, W. C. Description of the Convention of the Conv Perry, of Fort Scott, Kas.; Frank Hill, of it honored, we bid you welcome. We have invited you as national legislators representing the magnificent empire Jefferson bought to assemble here at the National Capital for conference concerning the comthe guests began to assemble in the parlors memoration of the most remarkable and of the hotel. Nearly all of them were from the territory embraced in the Louisiana other country ever had. As your constitu-Purchase, which is officially represented ents we wish your aid and guidance. We in Washington, besides Senators, Representatives and delegates, by Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior: James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of one mind in regard to the incomparable qualities of the land in which we dwell. and foster a sincere and united desire for its development and progress. We are alike proud of the record made by the States and Territories formed out of the Louisiana Purchase, and equally confident of their great future.

not Texas, the Louisiana Purchase sends to Congress seventy-one Representatives, or one-fifth of the House, and thirty Sen-ators, or one-third of the Senate. The united and enthusiastic efforts of such representation, composed as it is of experi-enced, active, able men, can accomplish any worthy object they undertake. We are here to lay our plans before you, to ask your advice, and to enlist your co-opera-tion. Do you question the merits of the proposition? Consider for a moment what the Louisiana Purchase has contributed to event arrived the big doors leading from the wealth and glory of the nation. In 1890 it contained over one-fifth of our tire population, having increased 48.68 per cent from 1880 to 1890, while the increas of the whole country during the same period was but 24.86 per cent. Between 1856 and 1890 your population grew six-fold, while that of all the other States and An hour was spent in the discussion the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for, near the same rate of increase the 100 means the good things which the menu called for the good things which the good t held, and then the territory will be but sparsely settled, its resources but partially

developed. Its population per square mile is now only 9.79. A Great Wheat Crop.

"In 1898 we raised the largest wheat crop ever grown in this or any country-675, 000,000. The Louisiana Purchase contribu-

the hay, over 55 per cent of the barley, over 33 1-3 of the potato crop, over one-third of the live stock, and over one-sixth of the cotton crop. It is capable of prolucing enough to feed the civilized world. In gold and silver alone the Louisiana Pur-chase has yielded since 1870 over eighty times the fifteen million dollars Jefferson paid for the territory, or \$1,228,000,000.
"By the Census of 1890 the wealth of the Louisiana Purchase was \$15,000,000,000, or

one thousand million of dollars for every million of cost. For the last forty-eight years, since 1850, the lands of the Louislana Purchase have been settled and improved Purchase have been settled and improved at the rate of 10,000 acres per day; a re-markable progress, surely. And still the story is not half told, the possibilities but partly realized. I come from the most thickly settled and wealthiest State in the purchase—Missouri—but within her bor-ders are thousands of acres of untilled soil and large areas of virgin forests, and in-settly and lead lead and virgin. estimable deposits of coal and lead and zinc and stone awaiting the construction of rail-roads and the employment of labor and capital. The same can be said of every capital. The same can be said of every State and Territory you represent. Nothing will attract the attention of mankind to such an extent as will an international exposition. It is well worth the cost of such an exposition to the country, section, State, or city in which it is located. The Paris Exposition, which will not open for fifteen or eighteen months, and which has had many predecessors in that city, is al-ready drawing people and capitalists to France, and will be visited by millions of human beings. Calculate, if you can, what a similar exposition will do for the Lou-isiana Purchase and the whole United States. Its educational benefits will fully compensate for the labor and money. The Centennial of 1876 and Columbian Exposiion of 1893, each imparted new impetus to our progress, each elevated us in the esti-mation of the world, each raised the stand-ard of living, each increased our self-esand of fiving, each increased our self-est-teem and self-reliance, and each marked a new era in American art. The World's Fair of '93 at Chicago was the marvel of the world. A decade of the most pro-gressive era of science will have passed by 1903, a decade already marked by Ameri-ca's brilliant victories on land and sea, a decade already conspicuous for unpar-alleled growth of our foreign commerce, a decade stamped by unsurpassed prosperity, although ushered in by unwonted depres-sion and enervating despair. We can find no equal opportunity for demonstrating to the world what a century of American civ-ilization and Western progress has done for humanity. We command more deference and enloy a more genuine respect from foreign nations than before we last exhibited our American skill and prowess.

Theatre for Display.

"Such an exposition as we are planning will be the scene of competition of the highest mechanism of the world and the theatre for the display of the best thought of the age. We are willing to enter the lists with the first in every line of every clime. We wish to commemorate the life

ready for an international exposition, and those now advocating it will abandon the undertaking. A body of earnest, energetic men, who aspire by proper motives, having no selfish aims, sincerely desirous of promoting the reli-peing of our fellows, jealous of the part turn section and States have contributed toward the might and wealth and glory of the country, we feel that our cause is just and worthy; our claims just and oblisitent. We bespeak your active co-operation, feeling that we your active co-operation, feeling that we have a right to:do so, and confident that if it is granted our success is assured."
At the conclusion of his speech, Governor Francis called upon Representative Dolliver, who delivered a characteristic address.

Mr. Dolliver's Speech. He said: "Mr. President: The negotiation of Thomas Jefferson's Adminisfor the purchase of Louisiana is, after the adoption of the Constitution, the most notable step in the early history of the United States. The importance of it, now within the common observation of all, was hardly realized at the time except in the mind of Mr. Jefferson

imself and the far-sighted men who drew

their inspiration from him.
"The territory involved in the purchase "The territory involved in the purchase included the whole region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky mountains, a region imperfectly known even to explorers, the hidden resources of which are not yet altogether brought to light. To us it seems perfectly natural that the population of 1803 should have spread from the seaboard, where the Revolution left it, across the continent. But so completely are the movement of events hidden from the eye of man that even Mr. Jefferson himself saw only through a glass, darkly, the tupendous continental advance of the Eng-ish-speaking race from the Alleghenies to the great river, and beyond to the Golden

"He did not know the exact area which he added to the national domain, but he guessed in more than one letter that he had doubled the size of the United States in a single transaction, and while his imag-ination gave him a dim outline of new American States on both banks of the river, his more sober judgment looked forward to the growth of the settlements about its mouth, leaving the country above and beyond for the occupation, under treaties of removal, of the tribes of Indians, which had already become supernumerary in the older States.

"He does not appear to have enquired."

"He does not appear to have enquired very profoundly either into the legal or the moral aspects of the case. Fortunately for mankind, he was not a constitutional lawyer, ready to dispose of the whole future of his country on a narrow and tech-nical interpretation of a single sentence. He appears to have had the whole transac-

the remnant of the aboriginal tribes and the last of the Buffaloes.

brate the original act which brought them banks of the river of which Daniel Webster said. It carries empires in solution, in the metropolis of the Southwest, and there celebrate the progresa which they have made in the world's most miraculous century. They will display the riches of a soil more fertile than the Nile, the advancement of the industrial arts all the bewildering triumphs of civilization. They intend to invite the world to come and see how a free people masters its opportunities and uses the hardships that surround it to gain patience for all burdens and strength for all duties. The centennial of the Mississippi Valley, though

prevent her citizens from giving the project heir hearty support.

Governor Francis humorously announced that now all were satisfied the State of Washington was really in the purchase. The presiding officer, in his happlest manner, presented as the next speaker Senator Thurston of Nebraska.

Senator Thurston Spenks. He said: "Mr. President, in all my experience of Washington banquets there has never been such a splendid banquet with such a modest request attached to it.
"I prophesy and wish success to the great enterprise of the exposition. The success of St. Louis is due alike to the splendid pluck of her business men, and because her waterworks is supplied and

at the banquet by Representative-elect Mondell. He wished the enterprise suc-cess and pledged his State. He was proud to have been born in St. Louis; he was a to have been born in St. Louis, he was a product of the Louisiana Purchase. He was with the proposition, heart and soul. North Dakota was spoken for by Repre-sentative Johnson. He came from the geographical centre of the Louisiana Pur-

chase, and gave the statistics of the great wheat crop of his district. He then pledged the support of his State to the enterprise Judge Burke, Representative from Texas, gave a hearty endorsement to the ex-position and said Texas would be there. Representative Shafroth, of Colorado

was next called upon. Mr. Shafroth.

ject of celebration; second, that St. Louis was the right place to hold the celebration. and the third proposition is that Congress will certainly vote the loan which is to be asked for. I further believe that the United States ought to put up a perma-nent building at St. Louis in addition to the loan and there exhibit the products of the great West."

Secretary Hitchcock

Secretary Hitchcock was then introduced amid prolonged applause. His remarks were very brief. He spoke of his residence in Russia for the past fifteen months, and said that all eyes were focused on this vast country. The United States was now in the front rank of all nations, and he predicted great success to the exposition Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, was next in-

troduced. Mr. Simpson Speaks. He said: "Mr. President, I noted that as the toastmaster announced that St. Louis would raise \$10,000,000 a murmur ran through the audience. Those who murmured must come from the East. That amount was a mere bagatelle to St.

Louis.
"The city I represent (Medicine Lodge) is one of the newer great cities of the West. It is the most famous city in all the Union for the production of great men. Three who have seats around these tables hail from my city, yet one member of Congress is absent. In conclusion I want to say that Kansas needs no one to tell of her achievements. She always stands as the political thermometer of the entire

Union-always leading in reform. "The great speculators in wheat and corn always look to Kansas. 'My State wants a wide and broad space at the exposition, for when she watzes! into that great show she will need more room than any other State in the Louisana

believer in industrial expositions, and congratulate the committee on the great event they are to commemorate. I know the enterprise will be a great success. The American exhibit in Paris will be taken to Pekin, China, and perhaps to the Philippines, and then it will be just in time to visit St. Louis-in 1903." The thanks of the committee were ex-tended and the banqueters said good night.

The St. Louis Delegation.

The following representatives from the city of St. Louis were present, who, in in the absence of the convention.

On the evening of January 10 a banquet D. R. Francis, former Governor of Missour and ex-Secretary of the Interior in Mr. Cleveland

bave often stood and gazed at the staff on which the French flag had floated, but on which the Stars and Stripes now wave, and the wonderful advance of the country and people have impressed me greatly.

"The same people are still there, but they have become Americanized.

"In my opinion the fifteen States and two Territories should demand that the entire cost of the whole exhibition be paid by the Federal Government."

At the conclusion of Mr. McEnery's remarks there was a demand for five-minute speeches.

Mr. Lewis of Washington.

James Hamilton Lewis, Representative from Washington, followed Mr. McEnery, He said there was some doubt as to whether his State was included in the Louisiana Purchase, but that such a doubt would not

W. Siephens, of Columbia, Mo.; Byron Nugent, of Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; L. R. Willey, Attorney; James Cox, Secretary of World's Fair Executive Committee.

Recentive Committee.

Other Missourians were John Perry, of Kansas City; W. J. Stone, former Governor of Missouri; H. N. Davis, L. D. Dezier, C. A. Spalding, D. C. Nugent, Moses Greenwood, Jr.; Rolla Wells, Henry Rice, John Nugent, Walter Hutchins, D. B. Robinson, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Raifroad; Ellis S. Pepper, W. S. Swingley, Charles Thaw, H. D. Hepham, Jr.; Richard M. Johnson, J. Ramsay, Vice President and Manager of the Wabash Raifroad; Wilton C. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Festus J. Wade, Eugene McQuiniin, D. B. Robinson, H. T. Kent, Breck, Jenes, W. C. Perry, Ft. Scott, Kan., and Lafayette Young, Des Moines, lowa.

The Invited Guests.

The Invited Guests.

The following gentlemen were invited, nearly all of whom were present:

In addition there were present

Mr. Justice Brewer, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Justice White, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Stisson Hutchins, Bichard C. Kerens, Walter W. Stevens, William E. Annin, Justin McGrathi W. S. Daniels, Arthur J. Dodge, E. C. Synder, W. A. Edwards, Charles A. Edwards, S. W. Habercom, R. B. Mathews, and Frank Michinard. HOW IT BEGAN.

History of the Organization of the Centennial Celebration.

The Louisiana Purchase Centennial Convention was held at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, 16th and 11th of last January. A permanent organization was effected by He said: "Mr. President, three propo-sitions have been demonstrated-first, that C. Milliman, Lleutenant Governor of Iowa; the Louisiana Purchase was a fitting sub- for vice president, Hon. C. C. Rafter, of Wyoming, and for secretary, James Cox, of Missouri, with honorary vice presidents representing each State and Territory in the purchase.

The following States were represented, one delegate for each State at large: Ar-kansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vyoming. Extracts from the report of the com-

mittee on resolutions, which was unani-mously adopted, follow:

mittee on resolutions, which was unanimously adopted, follow:

Whereas is important an event as the centential anniversary of the acquisition by the United State of America of the territory known as the Lemistana Purchase should be fittingly celebrated and commemorated in some appropriate way that would best represent the improvement, development, and growth, not only of the great central West, but of our entire country, during the list hundred years and also foreshadow in some degree the possibilities that may be achieved under the banner of freedom and progress during the fact century; and

Whereas we believe that this object can be best accomplished by an exposition, international in its character, where the products of the labor, skill, genius, industry, and enterprise of our country are brought into close comparison with those of all other countries, where the products of the carth can have an opportunity to behold and study the mighty impress which the influence of liberty makes upon the progress of man; and, in this great context, where the world is the field, this womberful valley, extending from the semi-frozen regions of the north, will gladly submit its progress and achievements for the first century of its growth in friendly competition with the results of many centuries in the older world; and

Whereas it would be best and proper that such exposition should be held during the years 1963 and 1961 at some suitable place within the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase where it would be most accessible and convenient for the people of this country.

Resolved, That such exposition should be held at some suitable place within the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase, where it would be most accessible and convenient for the people of this country.

Resolved, That such exposition should be held at some suitable place within the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase, where it would be most accessible and convenient for the people of this country.

nest accessible and convenient for the people of his country.

Resolved, That the United States Government, Purchase."

The last speaker of the evening was Commissioner Peck to the Parts Exposition.

Ferdinand Pecs.

He said: "Mr. President, I am a firm believer in industrial expositions, and control shelp and the parts and participate in such exposition.

Resolved, That the United States Government, each of the States and Territories, and all foreign nations and countries shelp be asked to make suitable appropriation to aid in making such an exposition a grand success, and that each State and Territory be requested to aid in toaking suitable displays for their respective Commenwealths.

On a roll call of States for location of the convention, sixty-nine votes were re-corded for St. Louis and eight for New Orleans, the Missouri delegation asking to be excused from voting. On motion of Mr. Calboun of Louisiana, the selection of St.

Louis was made unanimous.

An executive committee was appointed with three representatives from each State and Territory included in the Louisiana Purchase, to be nominated by the respective delegations, with power to act

was held in the large dining hall at the Southern Hotel and 180 plates were taid. Stirring speeches were delivered by the mayor of St. Louis, Hon. Lafayette Young, of lowa: Gen. John W. Noble, former Secretary of the Interior; Judge Frank Hill, of Little Eock, Ark. Hon. D. R. Francis, Chairman of the Executive Committee;

others.
On the following day resolutions were adopted calling upon the legislatures of the different States included in the purchase to assist in the work, The following resolutions were unant-

Mr. J. T. O'Donnell, of Denver, Col., and

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this con-vention that in order to insure the success of the International Exposition in home of the center-nial of the processes of the Louisiana territory on a scale worthy of its importance it will be never-

(Continued on Ninth Page.)



to show our appreciation of the grand the questions which troubled his mind, his memory greater than any of granite principles he inculcated. The one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Pursitiution.' virtues of that sage and patriot to whom we owe so much. To the campus of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, has been transferred from Monticello the modest shaft designed by Mr. Jefferson to mark his last resting place, and upon its face is still legible the inem-orable inscription of his framing—Here lies buried Thomas Jefferson, framer of the Declaration of Independence, or the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and founder of the University of Virginia. On other shafts to be erected by a grateful people there should be also inscribed. While President of the United States, in purchased from France the Lou-

"But before an audience of statesmen shall not be disavowed by the nation." It is supererogation to speak of the work of Jefferson. We are met here to discuss and devise means for commemorating that work. There are many distinguished legislators and others in this company from whom we and the country should like to hear. We are drawn together by a com-On behalf of St. Louis I am authorized to say-and in this statement I am sustained by substantially all of her progressive, public-spirited merchants, capitalisis, and laboring men, the men who have made that city what it is, and twenty-five or more of them are seated at this board-I am authorized to say that the city of St. Louis pledges her people to raise at least ten millions of dollars toward preparing for such an international exposition as will fitly commemorate the Louisiana Pur-chase, provided the Federal Government will grant its recognition of the exposition and will evidence its good will and support by lending to the exposition company five million dollars. You may hedge this loan about with such safeguards as your judgment may determine. We have no objection to your making it conditional on ten million dollars being previously provided by the city of St. Louis, nor shall we oppose the further condition that the Federal Government must be repaid its advance of five millions before any pay-

ment is made to the subscribers or to the city of St. Louis. The Question Submitted.

"We submit these suggestions for your onsideration, and should be pleased to have your views on the subject, either now or at your convenience. The gentlemen who have done the work and guided the who have done the work and guided the movement up to this time endeavor to realize the magnitude of the undertaking weakest of them all, an enslaved race, outlined, but they are fully resolved to be whose comings and goings were to be the court of them all the form of an outlined, but they are fully resolved to be connected with nothing in the form of an exposition that will be second to any ever held in this or any other country. The Columbian Exposition had expended about in the strongest hearts, as our fathers Columbian Exposition had expended about \$29,000,000 when its gates were opened on May 1, 1892. We think that with \$15,000 oo0 and the benefit of Chicago's experience we can accomplish as much or more than she did with \$20,000,000. If our city and her people are not willing to put up \$10. France after Spain's futile attempt to govern and control the country.

Governor Francis is a typical product of the wheat production the Middle West, strong, forceful, and convincing. His speech was applauded cent of the corn crop of 1898, over 45 1-2 lived there a third of a century without throughout, and his subsequent remarks, per cent of the coats, over 46 per cen

and services of the immortal Jefferson and in which he lived,' he would have avoided been the means of erecting a monument to

chase should be marked by the erection of a monument to Thomas Jefferson in the capital or metropolis of every State carved from the Louisiana territory. It demnity for his action in the prospects of is our disgrace that nowhere within the limits of the purchase, save at Columbia, Mo., is there a memorial to perpetuate the by which he described his action is a perfect revelation of his state of mind on the

> subject. The Money of His Ward.

" 'It is,' said he, 'the case of a guardian investing the money of his ward, in purchasing important adjacent territory; and saying to him, when of age, "I did this for your good; I pretend to no right to bind you: you may disayow me, and I must get out of the scrape as best I can: I thought it my duty to risk myself for you." But," he added, with sublime confidence in the good sense of his country, a confidence that has never for a moment been shaken, 'we

which Mr. Jefferson proposed, while it was probably offered, was never seriously conidered, and the subsequent opinion o Chief Justice relating to these undefined powers of the Constitution, very soon re-moved the whole subject out of the first of controversy and dispute.
"It is fortunate that at the very threshold of our national existence Government was confronted with a variety of hard problems, and mastered them with

"The amendment to the Constitution

such a measure of wisdom that the na-tion has come to years educated for dealing with the difficulties that always surround a growing community. No man can doubt that we have gone from strength to strength through this century-long grapple with dangers and the myriad creations of anxiety and of fear. No people, not even the Romans of old. ever had to struggle with a worse case than we had in our first government of Louislana. The civilized population in the neighborhood of New Orleans had passed

from the jurisdiction of one nation to another so many times that they were without patriotism in the sense of alleglance to any country, while the scattered tribes of wild Indians throughout the Mississippi Valley presented a puzzle in litical ethics that must have more than once led the author of the Declaration of Independence to reconsider, at least for purposes of interpretation, the glittering dogmas, borrowed from Rousseau, with which our ancestors appealed to mankind against the ministry of King Geo "Besides the Spaniards and the men, and the native populations, there was

defferson represented to the fullest degree the patriotism of the fathers. His great-est act was the purchase of Louisiana. It was impossible for Jefferson to have contemplated the ultimate results of that purchase. For if he had not consummated the purchase when he did it would have soon fallen into the hands of Great Britain. We would then have been forever handi-capped. Our growth would have never reached what it is now. Texas today would have been a foreign power, as also would California "Jefferson may be credited with having secured to us every foot of country west of

the Mississippi. "More than one-fourth of the precious metals that are circulating around the world as money came from west of the Mississippi River. "Representatives of the Louisiana Purchase could stand up today and claim with-out controversy that the country they rep-

to circulation. [Applause.] "Jefferson received unlimited abuse for s alleged violation of the Constitution by his purchase. The newspapers of that day lampooned Mr. Jefferson, declaring the country was worthless.
"One little mining camp in my State

has sent out more than six times the

resented contributed more than their share

amount paid, in gold. Everything in that country the Almighty Lord made on a scale stimulate the best that was in man. Labor was best rewarded there. "The display that was to be made at St. Louis would be made in such a way that no one would be ashamed of the Louisiana Purchase." [Applause.] Governor Francis said the Colorado del-

egates to the exposition said they wou'd vote for St. Louis for the first exposition

if Denver were to be selected as the city in which to hold the second exposition. Senator McEnery of Louisiana was the next speaker. Senator McEnery Spenks.

He said: "Mr. President: I represent but a small part of the Louisiana Purchase. My State, however, has been a potent factor in the history of the United States. The same spirit of liberty that inspired her in '65 was the same that inspires her people today.

"The building still exists in New Orleans

which was once the Spanish capitol. I fact, were the hosts of the occasion: have often stood and gazed at the staff on which the French flag had floated, but on French- the wonderful advance of the country and